THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9095. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1779.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, December 22, 1779, will be presented, An Opera, called

LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Young Meadows,	Mr WOOD.
Hawthorn,	Mr HALLION.
Euſtace,	Mr LYON.
Sir William Meadows,	Mr CHARTERIS.
Hodge,	Mr COLBY.
Footman,	Mr TAYLOR.
And Juſtice Woodcock,	Mr BAILEY.
Lucinda,	Miſs MILLS.
Madge,	Mrs SHIELD.
(Her firſt appearance on this Stage)	
Deborah Woodcock,	Mrs CHARTERIS.
Houſemaid,	Mrs BAILEY.
And Roſetta,	Mrs HITCHCOCK.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

MISS IN HER TEENS.

Captain Flaſh,	Mr BAILEY.
Captain Loveit,	Mr TAYLOR.
Puff,	Mr CHARTERIS.
And Fribble,	Mr HALLION.
Tagg,	Mrs CHARTERIS.
And Miſs Biddy,	Miſs MILLS.

PORT WINES.

A QUANTITY of exceeding fine RED PORT WINE, in pipes and hogſheads, lately imported in a neutral bottom, is to be ſold in Wholeſale only.—*Apply to* ALLAN AND STEUART, Edinburgh, or ALEXANDER SOMMERVAIL, *at their Cellars in* Leith, *where the wines may be taſted.*

N. B. Theſe wines being conſigned, they will be ſold off immediately. They conſiſt of vintages 1775 and 1776, are of the very beſt qualities, and warranted neat as imported.

N. B. *The* Port fleet *has miſſed the Lisbon Convoy.*

A SALE, AT AND BELOW PRIME COST.

MRS PETER, going to give up buſineſs here, is now *ſelling off*, at her Ware-room, BRIDGE STREET, her *whole* new, elegant, and faſhionable aſſortment of figured, plain, black and coloured Sattins, Modes, Perſians, Sarcenets; Black, Blond, and Thread Laces; Ribbons; Gauzes; Tiffanies; Crapes; Flowers; Feathers; Gimps; Fringes; Patent Net, and Buſſoons: A great variety of Scotch and *Iriſh Linen*, Cambrick; Long Lawn; Plain, Figured, Checked, Stripped and *Worked* Muſlins and Lawn; Manchester Cottons; Dimitties; Marſeilles Quiltings; Barcelona, Silk, Cotton, Printed Lawn and Cambrit Handkerchiefs; Sattin, Perſian, and Stuff Quilted Petticoats; Silk and Cotton Stockings; Linen and Leather Gloves and Mitts; Ladies and Boys Beaver Hats; Gold and Tinſied Belts, Cords, and Taſſels; Bombazeens; Norwich Crapes; Calimancos; Durants; and Temmies: With a great variety of articles in the Haberdaſhery and Millinery way, too tedious to enumerate, all of which are of the beſt qualities, and principally adapted for the winter ſeaſon.

N. B. A variety of the Sattins, Trimmings, and Ribbons, are juſt now arrived.—Ladies Caps, Cloaks, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. of the neweſt faſhions—Mens Shirts, Stocks, Cravats, and Ruffles, ready made.

WANTED,

A HOUSE within itſelf, completely furniſhed, of two rooms and a cloſet on a floor, with coach-houſe and ſtables, either in George's Square, Nicolſon's Street, St John's Street, New Street, or in the New-Town; but the latter will be preferred.

It will be taken for three months certain, from the middle of January, and a good rent will be given. Alexander Laing in St James's Street, New-Town, will inform as to particulars.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Mr DONALD CAMPBELL, late tackſman of Ardnamurchan are deſired to tranſmit exact notes of their debts, ſpecifying the principal ſum, and intereſt due them, and how conſtituted, to William Macewan writer in Edinburgh, or John Macneil writer in Inverary, between and the firſt of February next, in order that meaſures may be taken for dividing the produce of his effects: And the purchaſers thereof are requeſted immediately to pay their bills to the ſaid John Macneil, to prevent further trouble or expence.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING

From LONDON to GLASGOW and PORTPATRICK,

In Four Days, by way of CARLISLE and DUMFRIES.

A NEW POST-COACH ſets out from the Croſs-Keys, in Wood-ſtreet, London, every evening (Saturday excepted), and arrives at Beck's Coffeehouſe, Carliſle, in three days;—alſo ſets out from Beck's Coffeehouſe, Carliſle, on the ſame evening, and arrives in three days at the Croſs-Keys, Woodſtreet, London.

To accommodate paſſengers travelling northward, and to Ireland, A NEW POST-COACH, which connects with the above, ſets out from the King's Arms Inn, Carliſle, every Tueſday and Thurſday morning at ſix o'clock, for Dumfries;—upon the arrival of which at the George Inn, a Diligence ſets out for Glaſgow, and another for Portpatrick.—Alſo a Diligence ſets out from Mr Buchanan's, the Saracen's Head, Glaſgow, and another from Mr Campbell's, Portpatrick, every Tueſday and Thurſday morning, at four o'clock, to join the ſaid Dumfries and Carliſle Poſt-Coach, in which ſeats will be reſerved for thoſe travelling ſouthward.

Each inſide paſſenger from Carliſle to Glaſgow or Portpatrick, to pay 1 l. 16 s. 6 d. and to be allowed 10 lib. weight of luggage; all above to pay 2 d. per lib. Children on the lap to pay half price. Inſides from Carliſle to Dumfries to pay 11 s. 8 d.; outſides, 6 s. 8 d. Small parcels from Carliſle to Portpatrick or Glaſgow to pay 1 s. 6 d. each; all upwards of nine libs. 2 d. per lib. Paſſengers taken up upon the road to pay 4 d. per mile, in both the Coach and Diligence; and for outſides on the Coach, 2½d. per mile.

Inſides	From London to Carliſle,	L.	3	6
	From Carliſle to Glaſgow or Portpatrick,	1	16	6
		L.	5	2

SALE OF BANCANQUAL.

TO be SOLD, by voluntary roup, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 23d day of December curt. betwixt the hours of ſix and ſix in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of BALCANQUAL, with the Lands of CARMORE and CARINZION, lying in the parith of Strathmeiglo, and county of Fife. The Lands are all arable, of excellent ſoils, very improveable, and conſiſt of 620 Scots acres, whereof about 15 acres are covered with planting, in a very thriving condition. A great part of the grounds is incloſed with double-faced ditches, and the Mains of Balcanqual is incloſed with ſtone and lime dikes. The manſion-houſe is pleaſantly ſituated upon a riſing ground, which commands an extenſive and beautiful proſpect.

The Lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament; and, for the encouragement of thoſe intending to purchaſe, will be expoſed at the upſet price of 5000 l. Sterling.

The progreſs of writs, articles of roup, rentals, meaſurements, and plan of the grounds, are to be ſeen in the hand of Iſaac Grant writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to James Carſtairs writer in Cupar Fife, application may be made for further particulars.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Monday, December* 13.

IN a committee, went through the land and malt tax bills, and the order of the day being then read for going into a Committee on the bill for the temporary ſuſpention of the Habeas Corpus act, ſo far as it regards perſons ſuſpected of high treaſon in America, the Earl of *Effingham* roſe, and took notice of the great importance of the bill, which entitled it to more mature deliberation than the Houſe ſeemed inclined to beſtow upon it, as it was making a rapid progreſs there, being brought up from the Commons, and read the firſt time on Friday, the ſecond on Saturday, and now ſtood for commitment in a very thin Houſe.

The *Lord Chancellor* obſerved, that it was not uſual to oppoſe a bill in the ſtage it was then in, upon the order of the day for committing it, and ſubmitted it to their Lordſhips conſideration, whether it would not have been better to have ſtarted the objections to it on the ſecond reading, or now to defer them to the third reading.

Earl *Bathurſt* ſaid a few words to the ſame effect, and ſeemed to think it was taking the Houſe by ſurpriſe to bring on any debate upon the order of the day.

The Duke of *Richmond* anſwered theſe arguments by remarking, that there had been no opportunity to debate the bill in its earlieſt ſtages, for it had been read the firſt time on Friday in a thin Houſe, and the ſecond time on an extraordinary day; namely on Saturday laſt, when very few Lords knew that the Houſe met, and conſequently very few attended: He therefore thought that the charge of ſurpriſe lay with thoſe who had thus hurried the bill on to its preſent ſtage.

The Earl of *Hillſborough* wondered that a bill which was known to be only temporary, and calculated to anſwer only a particular and eſſential purpoſe, and which had been paſſed without any material oppoſition through three ſeſſions of Parliament, ſhould now be ſtopped in its progreſs, and meet with new objections.

The Duke of *Manchester* replied, and deſired the noble Lords to reflect on the nature of the bill, as it affected in a certain degree one of the beſt rights of the ſubject; and he hoped their Lordſhips would never conſent to make it a rule, becauſe a bill was brought up there, which the Miniſter had been able to paſs through the other Houſe with all poſſible rapidity, to follow ſuch an example.

Earl *Ferrers* ſupported this idea, and the Duke of *Manchester* finally moved, That the order of the day for going into a Committee on the ſaid bill be diſcharged. A diviſion upon this motion ended in its rejection by ſo ſmall a majority as three; the contents being 11, the non-contents 14.

The Earl of *Shelburne* moved, That the Houſe be ſummoned for to-morrow; and his Lordſhip was pleaſed to explain his reaſons, by giving notice that he ſhould make a motion on that day relative to the charges for the extraordinaries of the army laſt year; and as it a matter of the utmoſt moment, at this time of national diſtreſs, when every principle of œconomy ought to be carried into practice, he hoped their Lordſhips would come prepared to diſcuſs the matter fully; for which purpoſe he recommended an examination of the accompts on the table, as this would prevent the tedious and diſguſting detail of figures, the bare reading of which would take up a great deal of time, that might be avoided by inſpecting the accompts in the interval.

Heard counſel farther in the cauſe wherein Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. is appellant, and Patrick Honeyman and others reſpondents. Proceed to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The firſt new buſineſs that occurred, was a motion of Mr *David Hartley*, That an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to order the proper officers to lay before the Houſe, copies of all ſtate papers relative to the French and Spaniſh reſcripts, with the anſwers given to the ſame by his Majeſty's Miniſters. Mr Hartley took notice of ſome expreſſions in the Spaniſh and French memorials, menacing the annihilation or deſtruction of the Britiſh navy. It was partly on theſe expreſſions that he ſaid he ſhould move, on the 2d of February next, for leave for bringing in a bill, tending to render the Houſe of Commons more independent on Adminiſtration, and he ſhould hope for the ſupport of the country gentlemen.

Mr *Wilkes* ſeconded Mr Hartley's motion.

Lord *North* ſaid, there was no objection to it; but it might be an impropriety to addreſs the Crown for papers they could not authenticate, ſome of them being delivered at the Courts of Europe, but not to our Ambaſſadors.

The motion paſſed by addreſs for thoſe that were ſtate papers, and an order for the reſt.

Sir *Thomas Egerton* moved, That copies of all the applications to his Majeſty's Miniſters, making offers of raiſing regiments, and of their anſwers, be laid before the Houſe. This he did with a view of exculpating himſelf from any imputation of having made any improper offers, and to ſhow the Houſe in what manner he had raiſed his regiment.

Mr *T. Townſhend* informed the Honourable Member, that a motion ſimilar to that he now propoſed had already been made by him, and agreed to; and perhaps thinking that what he ſaid upon that occaſion might have appeared in the light of a reflection on the conduct of gentlemen whoſe offers had been accepted, he aſſured him that he had no ſuch intention, but was only deſirous to know, from the correſpondence, why ſome very handſome offers had been refuſed; which could only be done by laying all the papers before the Houſe.

Lord *George Germaine* ſaid, the terms mentioned in the motion were improper, as including all the Miniſtry; whereas he was in a department that could not receive any ſuch applications. The motion was withdrawn.

The order of the day being read for going into a Committee, in order to take into conſideration the propoſitions offered to the Houſe by Lord *North* for the relief of Ireland, the Earl of *Dergheda* took the chair, and Lord *North* entered into an ample hiſtorical and commercial explanation of his plan.

The propoſitions which he had the honour of giving notice of laſt Thurſday, he ſaid, he hoped would not be conſidered as any part of a ſyſtem which neceſſarily goes to the repeal of a very commercial reſtriction that was ever laid by the legiſlature of this country upon the trade of Ireland, by way of involving queſtions of right, as well as of expediency; but, on the contrary, levelled ſingly at thoſe diſtreſſes in that kingdom complained of by the Iriſh Parliament. Such a proceeding appeared to him to be of that nature, which would tend moſt immediately to give relief to Ireland, and that ſatisfaction to her which, he had every reaſon to believe, would completely heal and conciliate the diviſions between the two kingdoms. He muſt alſo repeat what he ſaid on the former occaſion, that whatever is given by this kingdom, relative to any trade with the Britiſh colonies and dependencies, muſt be conſidered to be matter of favour, which that country, on many accounts, has reaſon to hope for, but none from right to demand. The great leading principles upon which theſe propoſitions are founded is this, *that the wealth of Ireland is the wealth of England.* His views he ſaid, had been directed to the removal of thoſe reſtrictions from the trade of Ireland, which were moſt onerous, and he had endeavoured ſo to carry this idea into practice, that the effect, with regard to the relief of Ireland, might be fully accompliſhed without any diſadvantage accrue to Great Britain. Before the reſtoration, he obſerved, Ireland was as free from reſtrictions on her trade, as Great Britain; but in the reign of Charles II. the firſt act was paſſed that affected the trade of Ireland, and prohibited the exportation of wool, &c. from England to that kingdom. In that reign alſo, that abſurd and ridiculous act, prohibiting the importation of lean cattle from Ireland into England paſſed, for the repeal of which, he certainly ſhould hereafter move the Houſe; as it was an act ſo abſurd and impolitic on the face of it, that at this day it needed only to be read, to diſcover that it ought long ſince to have been repealed. In that reign alſo, his Lordſhip ſaid, the compact, to which he had alluded on Thurſday, began to be eſtabliſhed, and the Iriſh were prohibited from exporting all woollen manufactures, except frizes. In the reign of William III. the idea was carried ſtill further, and by the act of the 10th and 11th of that King, the prohibition was extended to frizes, and ſtill further extended by the 5th of George I. cap. 2. and the 5th of George II. cap. 21. But all theſe prohibitions were enacted under the implied compact, a compact underſtood by both countries, and in conſequence of which it was agreed, that England ſhould poſſeſs the woolen manufacture, and Ireland the linen manufacture. This compact between the two kingdoms has moſt certainly been violated on our parts. The intention and aim of the preſent propoſitions therefore are, to put the two kingdoms upon a much better footing than any compact, upon that of mutual good offices, mutual intereſts, and mutual harmony. By the compact Ireland was to be confined to the linen manufacture:—now it may be aſked, If we releaſe her from her part of that compact, by giving her a woollen trade, ſhould not ſhe releaſe us from our part of it, and not expect thoſe indulgences we have given to her linens? He thought not. The principal meaſure would be the repeal of the bounty on the export of thoſe linens. This is not an object of conſequence in the amount, for the higheſt year it does not riſe to more than 13 or 14,000 l. and being of very conſiderable conſequence to the manufacture, he did not think it would be adviſeable to repeal it. It ſhould be conſidered, that this bounty is of much uſe to ourſelves, for it draws the foreign trade of Iriſh linens to England, which is an object of no ſlight conſequence. That it is of uſe in both ways, will appear from hence, that in two or three inſtances between 1751 and 1757, it was ſuffered to drop, and the export of linen declined, in the years when it did not operate, from two to five millions of yards, which ſhewed that it was a real object of importance.

Relative to the propoſition for giving Ireland an export of woollen goods, all the natural rights of a people call for it, and it may be given them without the ſmalleſt danger of any loſs to us accruing from it. It is not to be ſuppoſed that Ireland can rival us in thoſe cloths which we export to her, becauſe we can, and do underſell the Iriſh fabrics in their own markets, though ours are loaded with the charge of ſhipping, freight, commiſſion, and a duty upon landing in Ireland; how, therefore, can it be poſſible to ſuppoſe that in ſuch goods, when they meet at foreign markets, upon equal terms, thoſe of Ireland ſhould rival ours? They cannot do it at home upon unequal terms, certainly therefore, not abroad upon an equality. Beſides, there is the eſtabliſhed capitals, ſkill, &c. of this country, which they will be long, indeed, before they exceed. In addition to this circumſtance alſo, it is to be recollected, that the price of wool in Ireland is uſually 15s. 16s. and 17s. a ſtone; whereas in England, at the ſame periods, it is 9s. or 10s. but at preſent, in that kingdom, it is ſo low as 8s. and 9s. If Ireland gets a woollen trade, it muſt be by rivalling France, and ſhe will then by enriching herſelf infallibly enrich us. Our exports of all ſorts to her, upon a medium of ſix years, amount to two millions, of which woollen goods make about 200,000 l. At all events the fact will be, that the ſuperlucration of Iriſh wealth will center in England as the ſeat of empire. His Lordſhip concluded this head of his argument with hoping, that no man would contend that it was any object for us at this moment to attempt to cramp the trade of Ireland reſpecting the manufacture of linens; he therefore moved, "That it is expedient to repeal ſo much of the laws of Great Britain, as prohibit the exportation of Iriſh wool, manufactured made of, or mixed with wool, and wool ſtocks from Ireland to any part of Europe."

Relative to the next propoſition concerning glaſs, he ſhould only obſerve, that he believed it would be of little

ſervice to Ireland, and of no harm to England. The Iriſh have two advantages, they have kelp cheap, and, like all countries not much abounding in wealth, labour alſo; but then, fixing is ſo ſcarce, that it will more than balance theſe; and there is great reaſon for the ſuppoſition, when it is known that we export great quantities of glaſs to that kingdom, from which we may fairly conclude, that the danger of rivalſhip is very ſmall.

The Plantation article is more complex, he ſhould therefore propoſe the two preceding to be in one bill; but as this article muſt be much more minutely attended to, and demand, perhaps, ſome information from Ireland, he ſhould propoſe it to be in a ſeparate bill. The two great articles of import, in which it would be right to indulge the Iriſh, from their importance to that people, are ſugar and molaſſes. The caſe of theſe, reſpecting duties, is this: Muſcovado ſugar, upon being landed in England, pays a duty of 6s. 7d. per cwt. ſo much of which is drawn back on re-exportation to Ireland; the duty there is only 20d. and with molaſſes in England 2l. 13s. 10d. per ton, but to Ireland, drawn back all to 19s. 3d. Hence, therefore, if duties are laid in Ireland anſwerable to thoſe which ſubſiſt in England, they will have thoſe commodities dearer than at preſent. But it is abſolutely neceſſary, both in reaſon and policy, that thoſe duties ſhould be laid; for the intereſts of this country would not be ſufficiently attended to, if Ireland was put upon a better footing in her American trade, than herſelf. It is to be conſidered, that her ſituation in the Atlantic is an object much ſuperior to that of England, in point of freight, time, opportunity, and ſafety in war; to add to all that, more advantages than we have ourſelves cannot be thought of. The diſadvantage of the duties will be made up in ſome reſpect by the free export to the colonies. She was reſtrained in laſt ſeſſions, in hops, coals, hats, gunpowder, and ſome other articles; it will certainly be thought right to repeal thoſe reſtrictions.

But, great as all theſe advantages are, he did not think they would ſatisfy, if Ireland was not to receive them with a good mind, and in that old and wonted good humour, which has formed the beſt bond of connection with this country; if a contrary ſpirit ſhould ariſe in that country, which he truſted would not, he could only ſay, that it would have very pernicious effects on this country; and he was clear it would be the *abſolute ruin* of that. He had taken every means to be informed, and from good information was perſuaded, that the Iriſh would be ſatisfied with theſe terms; he could not, however, abſolutely anſwer for it, but he had every reaſon to believe it.

There are a few other trifles which it is right to mention; there is an act of Parliament prohibiting the export of Britiſh coin to Ireland; a moſt abſurd one; it is of no conſequence to either country, but troubleſome to individuals, who have complained of it. This he ſhould move to repeal. Another thing that had more than once been mentioned to him, was a draw-back on hops exported to Ireland being taken off, which amounts to about 11,000l. a-year to our revenue. The Iriſh think it reaſonable that that ſhould be laid as a duty in Ireland, and go to their own revenue; the thing would be taking that ſum from the Treaſury of this kingdom, and putting it into the Exchequer of the other. It was an object of conſequence; however, he ſhould not move it now. His Lordſhip concluded with hoping, that every gentleman was prepared to diſcuſs the ſubject cordially but diſpaſſionately, avowing himſelf ready to give any explanation which might, in the courſe of the debate, be deſired.

Mr *Fox* made a neutral ſpeech; neither he nor his friends, he ſaid, would oppoſe the propoſitions, becauſe Adminiſtration ſhould not have it to ſay, if they were unſatisfactory to Ireland, that they had been the cauſe of their miſcarriage; neither would he advance any thing in favour of them, becauſe he was ignorant of the diſpoſition of Ireland reſpecting them, and of the advantages that might ariſe to that country, or the diſadvantages to this; and becauſe, if he ſaid any thing in ſupport of ſome part of them—not entirely approving the whole; and if they did not anſwer hereafter, Adminiſtration and their friends would come to the Houſe and ſay, You conſented to them—that ſide of the Houſe approved them.

Sir *William Meredith* objected to the aſſertion that Ireland would not gain much, and England would loſe little or nothing, by the free woollen trade, maintaining it to be inconſiſtent; for that whatever was loſt by England, muſt be a gain to Ireland. He would have proceeded to further animadverſions on the propoſitions, but a confuſed noiſe, which ſeemed to offend him, prevented it.

Lord *North* inſiſted, that there was every reaſon for aſſerting that Ireland might gain greatly without England loſing any thing. That the induſtry of the two countries was not at all incompatible—of this the hiſtory of many countries gave the cleareſt proof; but he ſhould offer as an inſtance one which he believed would not be controverted—it was that of Scotland, a country, before the Union, more reſtricted and cramped than Ireland is now; yet the Union broke through all theſe reſtrictions, and laid open the trade of England to Scotland; the conſequence was, the two kingdoms flouriſhed together, and ſeem to grow in greateſt proportionably to the advantages of each other.

Sir *James Lowther* thought the noble Lord much too precipitate, and adviſed poſtponing finiſhing the buſineſs till after the holy days, that gentlemen might have time to conſult their conſtituents. He adviſed, in the mean time, the laying a tax of 3s. in the pound upon the abſentees of Ireland, which would produce, he ſaid, near 80,000l. and he thought his Majeſty might afford to pay the Iriſh penſions out of his civil liſt, which, he doubted not, would ſufficiently ſatisfy Ireland, till the matter could be taken up again after the receſs, and deliberated with due ſeriouſneſs. He declared he dreaded the increaſe of the influence of the Crown, which the 3d propoſition would occaſion by an enormous increaſe of the revenue, and deſired to know how that increaſe of revenue was to be appropriated?

Mr *Dempſter* highly applauded the propoſitions, and wiſhed thoſe who did not mean to oppoſe them directly, would rather abſent themſelves than deliver adverſe vague ſentiments in this place. He ſaid, though he repreſented a large manufacturing town, he was certain every man of his conſtituents would give up all ideas of competitorſhip in favour of the liberal principle of emancipating Ireland from the ſlaviſh reſtriction laid on her commerce. He then ſtated the mode of applying the revenue that would ariſe from the duties on ſugar, which he ſaid he had calculated, would amount to 60,000l. the firſt year. He adviſed the Iriſh, with this revenue, to abolith the hearth tax, and ſome other odious taxes, which had occaſioned great diſturbances and diſcontent in Ireland. As to any thing to be dreaded from the military aſſociations in Ireland, he refuted all idle apprehenſions of that nature, and did not doubt the ſucceſs of the propoſitions. Mr Dempſter ſpoke moſt liberally with reſpect to Ireland, and adviſed the noble Lord to bring up the report that night, and not to loſe a moment in getting the bill paſſed into a law.

All the honourable members who ſpoke, profeſſed the utmoſt readineſs to relieve Ireland, and only differed as to the beſt mode of doing it.

Lord *North* ſaid, bringing up the report that night would be more precipitate than was neceſſary, as no material advantage could be gained by it.

The propoſitions were therefore agreed to, and the Houſe after being reſumed, roſe immediately.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Thurſday, December* 9.

Sir *William Meredith* complained of perſons high in office attempting to deny their reſponſibility, and affecting to ſay, they were not Miniſters. He ſaid every man who accepted an office was reſponſible, and that Houſe had a right to enquire of thoſe who ſat near the Hon. Gentleman, as well as of the Hon. Gentleman himſelf, what was deſigned to be done with the immenſe army, which they had been called on to vote at ſo vaſt, ſo enormous an expence to their conſtituents? How were gentleman to anſwer, when they ſaw the people whoſe repreſentatives they were? It was the language of his conſtituents, and he doubted not all—"What do Parliament mean to do in future!—What account can Parliament give, for having loaded us with taxes, with an immenſe debt, and for having reduced us to the brink of ruin?" Parliament, though ſlighted and inſulted by Miniſters, was held to be reſponſible by the public without doors, and Parliament muſt look up to Miniſters for information, or how could gentlemen give information to their conſtituents? But after the language that had been held within thoſe walls, what could Parliament, what could the people expect? Had not one of the adherents of Miniſters, one of their panegyriſts and ſupporters, who brought his praiſe and his zeal not from Liverpool, nor from any part of England, but from a diſtant part of the kingdom, told but the laſt year that Rome had a dictator, and that the Roman Senate gave up its power of interfering with government in matters of war to the Dictator? After ſuch a ſentiment as this, what could gentlemen expect, but that the Miniſter conſidered himſelf as the Engliſh Dictator, and wiſhed Parliament to reſign its moſt eſſential rights into his hands? Sir William enlarged upon what he termed the indecency of ſuffering the report to be brought up, before gentlemen were at all ſatisfied with reſpect to many of the eſtimates which were to be the ſubject of it.

Sir William concluded with moving, "That the further conſideration of the report of the committee of ſupply on the army eſtimates be adjourned to Tueſday next."

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* complained of the Honourable Baronet's having, not only contrary to Parliamentary uſage, gone back to what had paſſed in a former debate, a debate that took place in a former ſeſſion, but had, by a groſs and violent perverſion of what he had ſaid, miſrepreſented him to the Houſe in a moſt unjuſt manner, as well as introduced the miſrepreſentation with an unfair, and not very decent alluſion to the place of his birth. What had fallen from him relative to the Roman Dictator, was both in its application and its phraſe exceedingly different from what had been now ſtated as his ſentiments. It was laſt year, when the Houſe were debating the propriety of an adjournment, under the circumſtances of that criſis, that he had uſed it; and though it was impoſſible for him now to ſpeak it in the ſame words, he perfectly recollected the ſentiment, and had within a few days paſt had occaſion to repeat it. In arguing in that Houſe, that in a ſtate of war it was not adviſeable for a popular aſſembly to continue ſitting and debating upon meaſures of government in the ſummer, which was the proper ſeaſon for active operations, and for the executive government to be employed elſewhere: he ſaid, that the winter months were thoſe fit for debate; and that Rome had appointed a Dictator, in times of war and public difficulty, to carry on the executive part of Government. He had never ſaid, that the Senate gave up its rights to the Dictator; ſo far from it, the Senate enjoyed its full powers, and the Dictator acted under the controul and authority of that Senate, who wiſely thought that a popular aſſembly was not adequate to the immediate direction and execution of the operations of war, but had delegated that power into the hands of one amenable to them, and reſponſible for every part of his conduct. This he had applied to Great Britain; and, ſo far was he from being aſhamed of the ſentiment, that he held it ſtill. It was not a ſentiment born on the other ſide of the Tweed, or that became better or worſe from being uttered by him. It was founded on reaſon and common ſenſe. The Hon. Baronet had invidiouſly endeavoured to caſt a reflection on the place of his birth. What had that to do with his arguments? He had in that Houſe, as a Senator of Great Britain, as much a right to deliver his opinions freely, and fully, as a Repreſentative of Liverpool, or of any other place in this kingdom. He always ſpoke his ſentiments with candour, and endeavoured, however much he happened to differ in judgment from others, to treat others with that civility and that politeneſs which were certainly due from one member of that aſſembly to another. He defied the hon. gentlemen to love the conſtitution better than he did, to be more zealous for its preſervation, or more anxiouſly wiſh the freedom, the happineſs and the proſperity of Great Britain to continue in the fulleſt perfection. He did not ſee therefore what it mattered, whether he was born on the other ſide of the Tweed, or on this, nor how it concerned any gentleman of that Houſe whether his father enjoyed his mother. [The Houſe here burſt into a loud laugh] He was glad, he ſaid, to ſee he had cauſed a laugh, he was glad he could for a moment entertain the Houſe, but really ſuch unjuſt and invidious reflections deſerves not to be replied to in a language that any gentleman ought to hold; he was aſhamed to have dwelt ſo long on ſo ridiculous a topic, he was aſhamed to hear of the place of his birth, and he begged that in future he might hear no more of it, but that when gentlemen thought what he ſaid worth their while to repeat or reply to, they would ſtate what he ſaid fairly, and addreſs themſelves to his arguments, and not to his perſon, or the place of his nativity.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Tueſday, Dec.* 14.

Agreed to the report of the reſolves of yeſterday, for repealing ſeveral acts relative to the reſtraint on the Iriſh trade, and bills to be brought in thereupon.

From the London Papers, Dec. 16.

LONDON.

Yeſterday, his Majeſty, attended by the Duke of Northumberland, and other officers of State, went in proceſſion to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to the land-tax bill, the malt bill, the American Habeas Corpus bill, and the bill to continue the act of the laſt Seſſion, allowing the importation of Italian organzined ſilk. His Majeſty's continuance in the Houſe was not above twelve minutes.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were brought to the Plantation-office from the Governor of Guernſey, which mention that one of their privateers had juſt put in there from a cruize on the French coaſt; the Captain of which ſays, that the ſhips are laid up and unrigged in their different ports for the winter.

The fate of D'Eſtaing's fleet is ſtill totally unknown: no advices to be depended upon have been received of it ſince the middle of September.

It is ſaid that Government have received advice of the damages d'Eſtaing ſuſtained in the ſtorm, which were very conſiderable; by it his fleet was divided into three ſquadrons, one of which has got to Boſton, the other into the Havannah, and the Count himſelf, with but a few ſhips, to Delaware Bay, and ſome of thoſe ſo ſhattered, as had made him give over all thoughts of attacking New York, although he intended relieving the people of Charleſtown, and to attempt the capture of Prevoſt.

Yeſterday advice was received from Mahon, that on the 12th ult. four Barbary corſairs had fallen in with two Spaniſh men of war, in ſight of that garriſon, when a ſmart engagement enſued, in which one of the corſairs was ſunk; likewiſe one of the Spaniſh men of war was ſunk, and all the crews periſhed; the other Spaniſh man of war was taken and carried to Barbary.

Lord S——e, in the introduction to his motion yeſterday in the Houſe of Lords, obſerved, that there was a ſhameful diſſipation of the public money in the amazing increaſe of the army extraordinaries. During King William's wars, he found that the ſums generally amounted, on an average eſtimate, to about 100,000l. In Queen Ann's, to above 200,000l.; and in George II. it had ariſen, in ſome inſtances to near 500,000l. In 1775, 800,000l. which was paid in 1776. In 1776, and paid in 1777, 2,000,000l. and a fraction. In 1777, and paid in 1778, 3,000,000l. ditto. In 1778, and paid in 1779, 4,000,000l. ditto. The whole amounting to upwards of 8,000,000l. for which no account was given. His Lordſhip alſo obſerved, that a cuſtom had been introduced, of ſending remittances for contingent neceſſities, and unexplained occaſions to America, and the ſums expended on this account, were nearly as follow:

In 1775	—	—	200,000l.
In 1776	—	—	300,000l.
In 1777	—	—	600,000l.
In 1778	—	—	1,000,000l.
In 1779	—	—	1,500,000l.
Amounting to upwards of			3,000,000l.

His Lordſhip alſo remarked, that another ſource of diſſipation aroſe from the recent uſage which had lately diſtinguiſhed the governors in the different forts and provinces of the empire, in the demand for occaſional remittances from government; for in the year 1759, the ſums granted towards this purpoſe did not collectively exceed 800l; and in 1779, which was no very great interval, they had ariſen to the enormous increaſe of 98,000l. For Grenada 20,000l. for St Vincent's 20,000l. for Dominica 20,000l. And all theſe places were now loſt, abandoned, or ſurrendered, after a weak and puſillanimous reſiſtance.

A correſpondent expreſſes a ſurpriſe at the report which prevails that the Spaniards, who we conſider as a ſenſible people, ſhould publiſh ſo peeviſh an ordinance, as that from the expiration of three months, reckoning from the day of the publication, no merchandiſe of the product of England ſhould be imported into Spain, not even in neutral bottoms. The generous Engliſh, who love to return good for evil, will uſe their utmoſt induſtry to import as much as they can belonging to Spain, and for that purpoſe are very buſy in their ſearch after the galleons and Acapulco ſhips of that nation.

A correſpondent delivers it as his opinion, that the King's ſervants pay their maſter but an ill compliment, when they give out, in their own vindication, that our moſt gracious Sovereign has, during the whole courſe of his reign, been his own Miniſter. Our correſpondent thinks it would have been more polite, if not more juſt, to have taken upon themſelves the odium of thoſe blundering politics which, in the ſpace of twelve years, have reduced this nation from the zenith of power and glory to the nadir of poverty at home, and contempt abroad; but theſe ſelfiſh miniſters act only for themſelves, and expect to be believed when they call themſelves the King's Friends.

The great cauſe, between the Crown, at the inſtance of the Houſe of Commons, againſt Meſſrs. Stratton, Mackey, Foyley, and Brooke, for the illegal impriſonment, &c. which occaſioned the death of Lord Pigot, comes on, on Monday next, before Lord Mansfield, and a ſpecial jury, at Guildhall. The Attorney and Solicitor General are employed on behalf of the Crown; Mr Dunning, &c. for the defendants.

This morning it was reported, that the Jackall cutter had been at ſea, and had joined Paul Jones.

Bets of two to one are laid at the weſt end of the town, that Paul Jones, with his ſquadron, eſcapes from the Texel without an engagement with the Britiſh ſhips ſtationed upon that coaſt to intercept him.

The accounts of the late ſtormy weather are truly dreadful. By a gentleman, who arrived yeſterday from Holland, we learn, that the Dutch coaſt is covered with wrecks; and the States have received an authentic account, that eight of their homeward-bound ſhips, from St Euſtatia, have foundered at ſea.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, Sept. 25.

"There are now lying here, 14 sail of the line, with 3000 troops; at St Lucia, 1500; and at St Kitts, 2000; yet no attempt has been made to retake any of our islands now in the hands of the French, which might be very easily done with a small force, as d'Estaign drew off all the military that could be spared when he left Martinico; even that place might now be taken with 5000 men."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 2.

"We have parties here as well as you have on your side of the water, although not so violent, but the successes of d'Estaing has united them; the King's, which was formerly for peace, is now pushing on the war with the greatest vigour, and nothing less will satisfy the bourgeois, and canaille, than the entire reduction of Britain. As for Ireland, Franklin says it is ours in a manner already.

"Whatever you may have heard to the contrary, be assured that d'Orvilliers is disgraced; and had not his friends been powerful, it might proved fatal to him: His excuse for not attacking Plymouth, when before it, is, that a violent distemper raged in the fleet; which was partly true; but in that case, why did he go at all into the Channel?—In short, had he attacked Plymouth, it would have been all over with England: or if Hardy had attacked d'Orvilliers, the Bourbon fleet would have been sent to the bottom: for out of all the 65 line of battle ships, there were not 28 of them could work their guns, and be completely manned, when they sailed out of the Channel."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 7.

"The French Court have *demanded* of Denmark payment for the vessels they have given up to the English. I have just seen a letter from Copenhagen, which says, those vessels are actually to be paid for at the *enormous* price the French have estimated them at."

Extract of a letter from Haerlem, Nov. 29.

"It is not true, as was reported, that Paul Jones had become a commander in chief of a French squadron, but it is matter of fact, that upon receiving orders to quit the Texel with his prizes, French colours were hoisted on board those ships, and that the two English ships, which Jones took, were declared French prizes; and further, that Mr de Cottigot, Captain of a French fireship, had, by virtue of an order, dated the 8th of this month, taken the command of that small squadron; that Paul Jones had quitted the Serapis, and had taken command of the Alliance, on board of which he had hoisted the 13 stripes, declaring he had only an American commission. The same letters add, that the French ambassador's secretary, and the American agent, are in that port, and it is not known when Paul Jones will sail."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth.

"Our detached fleet, consisting of 23 sail of the line, will certainly sail on Friday or Saturday next, under the command of Sir Geo. Rodney, and Sir John Lockart Ross. It is supposed they are to go immediately to the relief of Gibraltar together; after which Admiral Rodney, with a part of the fleet, will proceed to the West Indies.

Yesterday at Guildhall, No. 23,784, 33,809, and 10,103, were drawn prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 44,920, 48,567, 3931, 28,147, 9054, 14,538.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 37,837 was drawn a prize of 2000 l.

No. 2474, a prize of 1000 l.

No. 40,706, 44,056, 4405, prizes of 500 l.

No. 34,498, 11,293, 43,549, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 8982, 28,780, 23,806, 7611, 13,017, 12,546, 6822, 7006, 32,840.

PRICE of STOCKS, Dec. 16.

Bank Stock, 109¾.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. con. 60¾.	3 per cent. Old Ann. 59¾.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 78¾ a ¼.	Ditto New Ann. 60¾ a 61.
3¼ per cent. 1758, —	Ditto 1751, 60¾ a ¼.
3 per cent. con. shut, 61¼ op.	India Stock, 143½.
3 per cent. red. 60¾ a 60.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds, 23 a 24 Prem.
Long Ann. 18.	Navy Bills, 1¼ disc.
—— Ann. 1777, —	Lot. Tick. 12 l. 16 s.
Ditto 1778, —	Subscription, —
Ditto 1779, 1¼.	Exchequer bills, 8 a 9 s. Prem.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 16.

"As soon as the division was over on Wednesday evening, in the House of Peers, on Lord Shelburne's first proposition, his Lordship desired that the House might be summoned for the 8th of February next, in order to take into consideration a motion that he intended that day to make:

"That a committee be appointed, consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament, possessing neither emolument or pension, to examine without delay into the public expenditure, and the mode for accounting for the same; more particularly into the manner of making all contracts. And, at the same time, to take into consideration what savings can be made consistent with the public dignity, justice, and gratitude, by an abolition of old or new created offices, the duties of which have either ceased, or shall on enquiry prove inadequate to the fees, or other emoluments arising therefrom; or by the reduction of such salaries, or other allowances and profits, as may appear to be unreasonable; that the same may be applied to lessen the present ruinous expenditure, and to enable us to carry on the present war against the House of Bourbon, with that decision and vigour which alone can result from national zeal, confidence, and unanimity."

"The same was, upon the question put by the Lord Chancellor, agreed to by the House.

"The second reading of the bill to repeal certain laws in Great Britain that restrain the trade of Ireland to foreign parts, comes on to morrow in the House of Commons.

"It is said, Lord Buckingham wrote over expresly to Administration, that the Irish expected the following terms:

"1st. The American and West India trade.

"2d. The woolen and mixed goods export.

"3d. The glass export.

"4th. The prohibition of embargoes.

"5th. The prohibition of foreign herrings being landed in Ireland.

"6th. The Attorney General's negative on Irish acts to be repealed.

"Lord North would not agree to the fourth and sixth, because they concerned the prerogatives of the Crown, and refused the fifth, because it would involve us with foreign nations.

Captain Hallam, of his Majesty's armed ship the Ark, is expected to sail from Leith Roads on Monday the 27th instant, and will take under his convoy for the Thames any merchant ships that may then be ready.

We are informed, that Captain Napier has made application for small arms from the Governor of the Castle, to supply such seamen as may be employed in the impress service at Leith, for the purpose of learning the manual exercise, in case of any intended invasion.

James Falconer of Monktown, Esq; died at his house at Monktown, on Saturday the 18th instant.

On Thursday last, the 16th, died at Bishoptown, in Renfrewshire, the Honourable George Semple. It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this notification of his death.

'Tis with pleasure we can inform our readers, that only nineteen men of the Liverpool Blues have died on their passage, and since their arrival at Jamaica; notwithstanding some of the croakers have, in their speeches in an Honourable House, killed three fourths of that regiment.

Last week two couples embarked in two post-chaises at Cockermouth, bound on a matrimonial expedition to Gretna Green; but the postilions, who either mistook their course, by the large potations they had swallowed in defiance of the weather, or, by way of a joke, steered to the village where the parents of the adventurers lived. The unusual noise occasioned by such vehicles in a place out of the common road, alarmed all the inhabitants; the parties were recognised; and, at the instance of the astonished parents, the *posse* was raised, and the lovers, *vi et armis*, dislodged and torn asunder.

This forenoon, a carter was unfortunately killed at the Water-gate. This disaster was occasioned by a woman throwing out some water before the horses. They took fright; trampled upon the unhappy man; and the cart soon after passing over him, put a period to his existence.

Thursday last, a carter in Gilmerton, and a boy of the same place, took up a wager, which of the two should drink the greatest quantity of spirits. The former discussed a chopin (or quart), the latter a third more. The carter was carried home insensible, died soon after, and was buried yesterday. The boy is still alive, but in a languishing condition.—We mention this as a caveat against such foolish and beastly trials of potency.

We hear, there is now depending before the Court of Session, a question of general importance to the Royal Burghs of Scotland, respecting the powers of Town Councils to fine persons for refusing to accept of the offices within Burgh. The Magistrates and Inhabitants of the city of Glasgow are the parties; and the memorials given in for both, to the Lords, are drawn in a very masterly manner.

A new dramatic entertainment, called The TOUCHSTONE, or HARLEQUIN TRAVELLER, is preparing, with a variety of new Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, *&c.* and will be brought out on Monday next.

Last week Joseph Bryce, coaldriver in Paisley, and Elisabeth Gibson his spouse, were committed prisoners to the tolbooth of Paisley, for the alledged crime of buying and receiving silk, and other manufacturing materials, greatly under value, knowing them to have been stolen, or unlawfully acquired, and of being long *habite and repute* dealers in this unlawful commerce, so very destructive to the interest of the fair and honest trader. And, on a search made in their house, a great quantity of silk, with bobbins and silk upon them, having different marks, to the value of upwards of 40 l. Sterling, was found in their custody. As the crimes charged against these old and notorious offenders are of a capital nature, the Magistrates of Paisley most properly refused to liberate them on bail, so that these delinquents are now safely secured for the justice which awaits their atrocious crimes. The many frauds which have, for this sometime past, been so frequently committed, in this lawless and dishonest way, should put every honest person upon their guard not to deal with any one who is not of a fair and honest character.

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, *Dec.* 17.

	First.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	14s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Barley,	11s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	9s. 2d.
Oats,	9s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	6s. 8d.
Pease,	7s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	5s. 4d.

Leith Shipping.

ARRIVED,

The Janet of North Berwick, Reid, from London, with goods.

MASON LODGE.

THE Monthly Meeting of St DAVID's LODGE is to-morrow Night, at seven o'clock, which the Brethren in Leith and Edinburgh will please attend to.

AS ALSO,

That Monday next, the 27th inst. being St JOHN the Evangelist's Day, the election of the Master and other Officers of St David's Lodge, for the year ensuing, is made; and for that purpose, the Brethren are to meet precisely at six o'clock that evening.

A FREEHOLD QUALIFCATION in the County of Dumfries.

TO be SOLD, All and Whole the Superiority of the 5l. land of old extent of WINDYHILLS, lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarno, and shiresdom of Dumfries. This superiority has annexed to it a feu-duty of 5l. 10s. Sterling yearly, payable by the vassal; and the old extent is instructed by a retour previous to the 1681.

Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to George Muir writer to the signet, Brown's Buildings.

By his MAJESTY's *Patent.*

IT is daily and voluntarily acknowledged by persons of all ranks, that the STOMACH PILLS (made up of the most valuable simples) are the best remedy yet discovered for complaints in the stomach and bowels, either of long standing or newly contracted, by any natural weakness, or for a want of a proper supply of the alimentary juices, or from the bad qualities of some sorts of food or drink; any of which causes often bring on indigestion, want of appetite, oppression by wind, headachs, costiveness, and that dangerous disorder the bilious Cholic; in all which complaints these Pills afford singular relief. They are the best physic in some female complaints; and they have been found of great service in ill-formed Gouts, in windy ruptures, in preventing the dropsy and jaundice. They are never uneasy to the stomach; and when it is so much disordered as not to be able to relish the most innocent diet, they strengthen it so, as it can with ease and safety digest any usual food or drink.

The Stomach Pills are prepared and sold by James Speedman, at the Pine Apple, No. 193, Strand, London; and, by his appointment, they are sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. at Edinburgh, and by Mrs MACDONALD Druggist there, at 2s. 6d. per box, with particular directions for using them.

DECEMBER 15, 1779.

This day is published,

[Dedicated, by permission, to the DEAN and FACULTY of ADVOCATES]

And sold by J. ROBERTSON, at his Printing-Office, Parliament-Close, and, by all the Booksellers in town and country,

LARGE AND SMALL COPIES of

THE

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK,

For the Year 1780.

With this Almanack is given

A PLAN of the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh,

Engraved for the purpose by one of the most capital hands in LONDON.

The Publisher, desirous to render his Almanack, if possible, worthy of that patronage and encouragement it has hitherto enjoyed from the indulgence of the Public, resolved this year to add twelve pages of letter-press. By this means he has been enabled to increase the Lists, which, on account of the new levies, naturally took up more room than formerly. The greatest pains have been taken to make these as correct as the nature of the thing will admit; and the Publisher flatters himself, that he has not altogether failed in the attempt.—The ROADS *through Scotland* have been particularly attended to. The List of the different *Stages* will be found much more complete than any former publication of this kind; and the *Distances* betwixt each, instead of computed, are now all put down in Statute measured miles, which cannot fail to be of the greatest use to the traveller.

*** The Public will be pleased to observe, That this Almanack not only contains a Correct List of all the Old Regiments, but of those lately raised. They will likewise find, what is not in ANY OTHER Publication of a similar nature, THE THREE NEW REGIMENTS which appeared in the LONDON GAZETTE, brought by last Saturday's post, as well as the Alterations which necessarily occurred in the ARMY LIST, from the Promotions inserted in that Gazette.

Booksellers and others in Glasgow, and that neighbourhood, may please apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON, Bookseller, Glasgow.

LONG LET.

TO be LET, for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next, The well frequented Inn called THE CROOK, situated on the great road leading from Edinburgh to Moffat, with the ground belonging thereto, as lately possessed by George Black, deceased, and now by John Williamson.

Such persons as incline to become tenants will give in their proposals to John Tait writer to the signet, east end of Princes Street, Edinburgh, on or before the 15th January next, none of which proposals will be made public, excepting the one that shall be accepted of.

LANDS in AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised; or single farms, as purchasers shall incline. For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Rosemount, near Ayr, or to Matthew Dickie writer in Edinburgh.

A HOUSE AND LANDS TO BE SOLD.

TO be sold, by public roup, in the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 24th day of January next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

That LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the Horse Wynd, Edinburgh, lately possessed by the deceased John Mackenzie of Delvin, consisting of four storeys, which contain a large parlour, dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-chambers with several closets, a store-room, a large kitchen and pantry, a house-keeper's room, and other apartments for servants, with good cellars, and two large garret-rooms, and other conveniencies. The house is insured in the Sun Fire Office.

ALSO, the Land called BURNHEAD PARK, as presently possessed by James Dewar, consisting of twenty acres or thereby, lying in the parish of Libberton, and shire of Edinburgh; upon which lands there is a steading of good farm houses, lately built. The present rent thereof is 36 l. Sterling.

And also, the Lands called KIRKLANDS, as presently possessed by John Bagry, consisting of twelve and fourteen falls, or thereby, lying in the said parish of Libberton, and shire of Edinburgh. There is also a good steading of new houses on these lands, and the present rent thereof is 18 l. Sterling.

These lands are held feu of David Steuart Monteith, Esq of Moredun, for payment of a feu-duty of 6 s. Sterling yearly.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Muir writer to the signet, who will treat with any person inclining to make a private bargain.

If the house is not sold, it will be let.

SALE of a HOUSE in St Andrew's Square.

To be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 22d of December 1779, between the hours of five and six afternoon, and to be entered to at Whitsunday 1780.

THAT elegant DWELLING HOUSE on the north-west corner of St Andrew's Square, with the coach-house, stable for three horses, and pertinents belonging thereto, presently possessed by Robert Belches, Esquire. The house consists of a house-keeper's room, butler's room, and servant's hall, in the sunk storey; with a large kitchen, larder, and wash-house adjoining thereto: A dining-room, and parlour fitted up for a library, in the first floor; a drawing-room and large bed-room in the second floor; three bed-chambers in the third floor; and three fire-rooms, with a lumber garret, in the attic storey. Several of the rooms have large light closets; and there are two cellars within the house fitted up with catacombs; besides three vaulted cellars below the pavement opposite to the front of the house, and many other conveniencies.

The whole house is finished in a very substantial and elegant manner, and will be seen every Tuesday and Friday previous to the day of sale, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

For further particulars purchasers may apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or to James Walker writer to the signet, who will show the progress and conditions of sale.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, Dec. 6. 1779.

By order of the HON. COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE will be exposed to public sale, by auction, in the Excise-Office, Greenock, on Wednesday the 22d of December inst. at twelve o'clock noon,

THE Vessel or Cutter called the LIBERTY OF DOVER, of the burden of 82 tons, British built, mounting ten carriage guns, &c. &c. with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as they now lie at Greenock, having been lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

The Ship and furniture, with the inventary and conditions of sale, to be seen by applying to Mr John Rankine, surveyor of Excise at Greenock.

For *Montego-Bay, Lucea, and Green Island, JAMAICA,*

The CHRISTINA, Robert Bain Master,

NOW lying at GREENOCK, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 25th January.

The Christina is a fine large ship, mounts 14 carriage guns, and men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

For TOBAGO, *to touch at* BARBADOES.

The Ship SUSANNA, now lying at Port-Glasgow, Daniel Cuming Master.

The Susanna mounts 22 carriage guns, six and eighteen pounders, with men in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

She will be ready to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will be clear to sail by the 15th January.

For freight or passage, apply to David Elliot and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Captain Cuming, Port-Glasgow.

6th December 1779.

PREMIUMS for FLAX-RAISING, Crop 1778.

Concluded from our paper of Wednesday last.

SECOND CLASS.

For the greateſt Quantities of Clean Skutched Flax.

Gainers.	*Farms.*	*Pariſhes.*	*Shires.*	*Premiums.*
Alex. Mitchell,	Nether Carreſton,	Forfar,	L.	30 0 0
Ja. Williamſon,	Marytown,	Marytown,	ditto,	15 0 0
Reny & William,	Auchinbowie,	St Ninians,	Stirling,	20 0 0
John Wylie,	Barhill,	Kilbirnie,	Ayr,	10 0 0
Ja. & T. Beatt,	Bridgeton,	St Cyrus,	Kincardine,	15 0 0
Barth. Parſons,	Sniton,	Eccleſgreig,	ditto.	7 10 0
Robert Dick,	Hedderwick,	Dunbar,	Haddington,	15 0 0
A. Macpherſon,	Antonſhill,	Eccles,	Berwick,	7 10 0
James French,	Millhead,	Kirkmahoe,	Dumfries,	10 0 0

THIRD CLASS.

FIFE SHIRE.

For Lintſeed ſaved for ſowing.

Gainers.	*Farms.*	*Pariſhes.*	*Premiums.*
James Richardſon,	Reidieleys,	Auchtermuchty	40 10 0
James Mercer,	Brierybuth,	Anſtruther W.	1 5 0
Andrew Imbrie,	Bowhouſe,	Ceres,	4 2 0
Oliver Gourlay,	Baltully,	ditto,	5 0 0
George Hall,	Kilminning,	Craill,	19 6 0
James Mackie,	Ruſſelmill,	Cupar,	3 0 0
Robert Bell,	Chappelwell,	Dairſie,	4 18 0
Mr Pairman,	Elie Glebe,	Elie,	1 0 0
Mrs Ann Kyd,	Ardroſs,	ditto,	2 0 0
James Beveridge,	Muircambus,	ditto,	4 1 0
Thomas Fowlis,	ditto,	ditto,	1 18 0
David Purves,	Newton,	ditto,	3 9 0
James Collier,	Dura,	Kemback,	2 6 0
Alex. Couper,	Colinſburgh,	Kilconquhar,	3 0 0
Ja. & Wm. Wood,	Hillhouſe,	ditto,	4 2 0
Alex. Miller,	Kilconquharmill,	ditto,	2 4 0
David Reikie,	Carlehurly,	Largo,	2 0 0
Ja. Carmichael,	Lindinmill,	ditto,	2 18 0
Andrew Mack,	Nether Pretis,	ditto,	3 19 0
Alex. Hay,	Balingall,	Leſlie,	2 11 0
David Low,	Uthogle,	Monymeal,	6 0 0
James Philp,	Byrehills,	St Andrews,	4 15 0
Cha. Dempſter,	Lumbo,	ditto,	2 0 0
Mrs Watſon,	St Andrews,	ditto,	3 0 0
John Henderſon,	Burnmill,	Scoonie,	1 15 0
Arthur Buiſt,	Kincraigie,	Strathmiglo,	3 0 0
Mr Andrew Cowan,	Earlſeat,	Wemyſs,	64 17 0

CLACKMANNAN SHIRE.

Robert Auld,	Aberdona,	Clackmannan,	1 2 0
James Hall,	Bulquharn,	Logie,	3 14 0

PERTH-SHIRE.

John Ramſay,	Broxden,	Aberdalgie,	34 12 0
Robert Scott,	Coldwells,	ditto,	6 0 0
Andrew Buiſt,	Windedge,	ditto,	6 2 0
David Young,	Woodhead,	ditto,	20 2 0
Patrick Hunter,	Kirkton,	Abernyte,	1 2 0
John Young	Nether Aberargie,	Abernethy,	1 12 0
Andrew Hood,	Fergusmill,	ditto,	2 8 0
Robert Thomas,	Auchtergaven,	Auchtergaven	3 1 0
Peter Boyd,	Colly,	ditto,	1 16 0
James Purves,	Fivemilehouſe,	ditto,	2 13 0
John Duncan,	Gallowhill,	ditto,	2 10 0
Thomas Dow	Jackſton,	ditto,	2 19 0
James Duff,	Loak,	ditto,	1 16 0
John Black,	Mill of Aidywight,	ditto,	1 1 0
William Stewart,	Neilſhaugh,	ditto,	2 18 0
James Thomas,	Ordonachie,	ditto,	4 9 0
James Duff,	Souterhill,	ditto,	4 4 0
William Robertſon,	Cupargrange,	Bendochy,	2 12 0
Charles Playfair,	Low Couty,	ditto,	2 8 0
John Lindſay,	Milhorn,	ditto,	2 16 0
John Kirkcaldy,	Southfield,	ditto,	1 8 0
James Anderſon,	Barryhillock,	Blairgowrie,	1 16 0
Andrew Scott,	Eaſter Banchory,	ditto,	1 2 0
David Mackay,	Roſemount,	ditto,	1 2 0
John Gilchrill,	ditto,	ditto,	1 2 0
John Saunders,	Welltown,	ditto,	1 8 0
John Conſtable,	ditto,	ditto,	1 3 0
John Buchannan,	Mains,	Callender,	2 2 0
John Brodie,	Souterhouſes,	Cargill,	1 6 0
John Irving,	Whiteſield,	ditto,	1 4 0
David Porter,	Balbrogie,	Cupar Angus,	1 0 0
William Smith,	ditto,	ditto,	2 13 0
David Robertſon,	Balbrogie,	Cupar Angus,	1 4 0
Charles Porter,	ditto,	ditto,	1 2 0
George Wallace,	Cronan,	ditto,	1 14 0
Thomas Souter,	Eaſter Denhead,	ditto,	1 12 0
James Stewart,	ditto,	ditto,	2 2 0
John Donaldſon, jun.	Weſt Dron,	Dron,	3 12 0
John Buchanan, Eſq;	Auchleſhie,	Down,	1 2 0
Alexander Gardner,	Moncrieff,	Dunbarnie,	1 2 0
John Brown,	Pitkeathly,	ditto,	17 4 0
Robert Stirling,	Cromlix,	Dumblane,	2 3 0
James & Tho. Mathews,	Claſhbenny,	Errol,	1 16 0
James Greenhill,	Lean of Errol,	ditto,	2 9 0
Andrew Morton,	Mains of Errol,	ditto,	1 14 0
Alexander Clark,	Mains of Murrie,	ditto,	5 9 0
William Fyfe,	Midtown of Inchmartin,	ditto,	2 4 0
James Hunter,	Seaſide,	ditto,	5 0 0
Adam Greenhill,	Sheepbridges,	ditto,	1 16 0
Thomas Stobie,	Boatmill,	Forgandenny,	1 3 0
Adam Miller,	Bunzian,	ditto,	7 2 0
James Fiſher,	Newton,	ditto.	1 12 0
James Roy,	Bankhead,	Forteviot,	3 17 0
Patrick Geekie,	Wehbank,	Fowlis,	2 8 0
Robert Webſter,	Fowlis,	Fowlis Eaſter,	2 12 0
James Crow,	Weſtmains,	Inchture,	3 14 0
James Comb,	Weſtmains,	Kinfauns,	2 11 0
David Glong,	Tayfters,	Kinnoul,	1 4 0
James Foggo,	Little Kep of Arnprior,	Kippen,	1 15 0
Robert Dick,	Balgilvie,	Logicraitt,	1 0 0
Robertſon and Reid,	Eaſtertyre,	ditto,	5 1 0
Alexander Drummond,	Burnſide,	Longforgan,	3 0 0
George Thomſon,	Mains of Caſtle Huntly.	ditto,	2 10 0
John Morris,	ditto,	ditto,	1 6 0
Alexander Logan,	ditto,	ditto,	1 8 0
Alexander Valentine,	ditto,	ditto,	2 10 0
Robert Blair,	Mains of Drimmie,	ditto,	1 6 0
James Mores,	Longforgan,	ditto,	1 12 0
David Crow,	ditto,	ditto,	1 13 0
Robert Tullo,	ditto,	ditto,	1 8 0
James Paterſon,	Mill of Knap,	ditto,	2 0 0
Alexander Nicol,	Myreſide,	ditto,	1 8 0
David Stewart,	Trottick,	ditto,	1 2 0
Thomas Drummond,	Weſtmains,	ditto,	2 8 0
Andrew Barron,	Balmyle,	Meigle,	2 14 0
Andrew Henderſon,	Mairſland,	Methven,	1 4 0
Peter & James Taylors,	Mains of Tippermalloch.	ditto,	4 16 0
John Miller,	Myreſide,	ditto,	4 16 0
Charles Rutherford,	Weſtwood,	ditto,	1 2 0
William Barry,	Craighall,	Monedie,	1 10 0
James Dow,	Foſſins,	ditto,	1 12 0
General Graeme,	Braco,	Muthil,	1 12 0
Adam Drummond, Eſq;	Drummond,	ditto,	2 2 0
David Porteous,	Strageth,	ditto,	1 13 0
John Smith,	Claypots,	Perth,	1 2 0
William Ramſay & Co.	Gloverland,	ditto,	2 12 0
William Whyte,	Muirton of Balhouſie,	Perth,	1 5 0
David Gardner,	ditto,	ditto,	2 0 0
Donald Clark,	Balanoukater,	Port,	1 12 0
Thomas Harvie,	Shanochale,	ditto,	10 0 0
John Young,	Gourie,	Regotton,	1 9 0
William Robertſon,	Over Pitcairn,	ditto,	2 6 0
William Rutherford,	ditto,	ditto,	3 5 0
John Donaldſon, ſen.	Elcho,	Rhynd,	12 0 0
John Clark,	Ingaſk,	ditto,	1 11 0
John Lyall,	ditto,	ditto,	1 16 0
Patrick Miller, Eſq;	Newmiln,	St Martin,	4 18 0
Alexander Miller,	Coslin,	Scoon.	2 8 0
Patrick Mathew,	Shenſtown,	ditto,	4 10 0
David Roſs,	Innerbuiſk,	ditto,	2 16 0
M'Nab and Comrie,	Tomperran,	Strowan,	4 0 0
James Lawſon,	Eaſthaugh,	Tippermuir,	1 1 0
William Carmichael,	Lethent,	ditto,	1 0 0
Thomas Hepburn,	Colquhally,	Trinity Gask,	1 12 0
William Thomſon,	Kinkell,	ditto,	1 6 0

FORFAR-SHIRE.

James Fenton,	Reikie,	Airly,	6 5 0
Stewart Lyell, Eſq;	Newgate,	Arbroath,	2 13 0
William Neith,	Unthank,	Brechin,	4 4 0
Alexander Mitchell,	Nether Carreſton,	Carreſton,	9 3 0
Francis Straiton,	Eaſtmains of Roſſie,	Craig,	1 5 0
John Williamſon,	ditto,	ditto,	3 1 0
James Dear,	Weſtmains of ditto,	ditto,	1 14 0
David Mitchell,	ditto,	ditto,	2 10 0
Robert Gouk,	Northbank of ditto,	ditto,	1 0 0
James Davidſon,	Weſtertown of ditto,	ditto,	1 0 0
John Bruce,	Hollmill,	ditto,	3 8 0
John Williamſon,	Bandoch,	Inverkeilor,	3 16 0
James Dear,	Damhill,	ditto,	5 13 0
James Ferrier,	Gilchorn,	ditto,	1 13 0
John Inverarity,	ditto,	ditto,	1 13 0
David Duncan,	Jochock,	ditto,	2 2 0
George Miln,	Lawton,	ditto,	1 16 0
David Milne,	Mytedyke,	ditto,	4 16 0
William Smith,	Newton,	ditto,	2 5 0
John Lyall,	Prieſtfield,	ditto,	1 3 0
Thomas Kinmont,	Ardlair,	Keitins,	1 7 0
William Anderſon,	Mill of Ardlair,	ditto,	1 9 0
David Halket,	Balloonie,	ditto,	1 1 0
James Morgan,	Cockhill,	Kinnell,	3 17 0
William Campbell,	Weſt Braikie,	ditto,	1 16 0
James Davidſon,	Hattonmill,	ditto,	1 7 0
Alexander Williamſon,	ditto,	ditto,	2 6 0
Alexander Lumgair,	Mainsbank,	ditto,	1 12 0
Thomas Colvill,	Paddockpool,	ditto,	1 2 0
David Dear,	ditto,	ditto,	1 2 0
Alexander Fitchet,	Rinmuir,	ditto,	1 0 0
John Brewis,	ditto,	ditto,	1 7 0
James Taylor,	ditto,	ditto,	3 3 0
David Smith,	ditto,	ditto,	2 16 0
Elizabeth Maxwell,	Inverqeighty,	Kinnettles,	1 10 0
Bartholomew Parſons,	Mains of Gallry,	Logie Pert,	46 6 0
Cuthbert and Dempſter,	Mains of Logie,	ditto,	1 10 0
William Johnſton,	Dumbertnot,	Lunan,	2 4 0
Greig and Murſon,	Hawkhill,	ditto,	9 9 0
James Scott,	Newton,	ditto,	2 7 0
William Mill,	ditto,	ditto,	3 6 0
Andrew Petrie,	Baſtoot,	Marytoun,	1 4 0
Robert Pearſon,	Marytown,	ditto,	1 2 0
James Williamſon,	ditto,	ditto,	9 18 0
David Dewars,	Upper Dyſart,	ditto,	1 1 0
James Smith,	ditto,	ditto,	1 5 0
David Pearſon,	ditto,	ditto,	2 19 0
James Pearſon,	ditto,	ditto,	1 17 0
Thomas Ruthven,	Mains of Hedderwick,	Montroſe,	1 12 0
George Pyot,	W. Mains of Finhaven,	Oathlaw,	1 17 0
Alexander Langlands,	Haugh of ditto,	ditto,	2 10 0
Alexander Smith,	Auchmithie,	St Vigeans,	1 10 0
Meffan and Milne,	Newton,	ditto,	4 4 0
Andrew Brown,	ditto,	ditto,	1 11 0
David Williamſon,	ditto,	ditto,	5 16 0
William Finlay,	Dickmontlaw,	ditto,	1 0 0

STIRLING-SHIRE.

Alexander Henderſon,	Burrow Roods,	Falkirk,	4 10 0
John Hamilton,	Kenmuir,	Muiravinſide,	2 5 0
Renny and William,	Sauchie,	St Ninians,	2 8 0
David Gardner,	Barn,	Slamannan,	1 2 0

LANARK-SHIRE.

Gavin Scott,	Addeſton,	Bothwell,	1 0 0
Gavin Scott,	Milton,	Carluke,	1 15 0
William Niven,	Lanerk,	Lanerk,	2 4 0
John Weir, Eſq;	Aughtigamel,	Leſmahago	1 14 0
James Corbett,	Kenmuir,	Old monkland,	1 4 0

RENFREW-SHIRE.

John Wyllie,	Newfaulds,	Lochwinnoch,	1 5 0

KINCARDINE-SHIRE.

John Webſter,	Stone of Murphy,	Eccleſgreig,	1 1 0
William Kinloch,	Strath of Balbegno,	Fettercairn,	1 0 0
Dr Joſeph Low,	Bent,	Laurencekirk,	3 0 0
James and Tho. Beatt,	Mains of Morphy,	St Cyrus,	1 1 0

ABERDEEN-SHIRE.

Alexander Anderſon,	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	1 1 0
Margaret Robertſon,	Mill of Adden,	Old Dear,	1 2 0
Alexander Leith, Eſq;	Mains of Glenkindy,	Strathdon,	1 8 0
Alexander Fraſer, Eſq;	Mains of Strichen,	Strichen,	3 6 0
Anna Smith,	Strichen Glebe,	ditto,	1 3 0

BANFF-SHIRE.

Alexander Rainy,	Lintmill of Boyne,	Boyndie,	1 3 0
Mungo Rannie,	Hillocks,	Cullen,	5 10 0
Alexander Milne,	Braehead,	Keith,	2 3 0
James Thurburn,	Drum,	ditto,	5 12 0

ELGIN-SHIRE.

Andrew Duncan,	Woodhead,	Kingloſs,	2 2 0

EDINBURGH-SHIRE.

William Somerville,	Eaſt Calder,	Eaſt Calder,	5 13 0
William Spottiſwood,	Hallyards,	Kirkliſton,	1 10 0
William Skirving,	Dunhead,	St Cuthbert's,	6 0 0
John Spottiſwood,	Pawlands,	ditto,	2 4 0

HADDINGTON-SHIRE.

Thomas Hay,	Craigclaw,	Aberlady,	6 10 0
John Skirving,	Moirton,	Athelſtoneford,	4 9 0
John Park,	Brunt,	Dunbar,	6 0 0
William Watt,	Gateſide,	ditto,	6 0 0
Robert Dick,	Hedderwick,	ditto,	23 12 0
John Campbell,	Howmuir,	ditto,	5 10 0
Archibald Keddie,	Tyrieheld,	ditto,	3 10 0
Lieutenant John Pirie,	Redhall,	Fala,	11 9 0
John Dods,	Highlee,	Humbie,	16 14 0
Mr Henry Sangſter,	Humbie Parks,	ditto,	4 18 0
William Brodie,	Upper Keith,	ditto,	5 18 0
George Park,	Windy Mains,	ditto,	7 13 0
Hugh Skirving,	Standingſtane,	Mothame,	3 8 0
Andrew Muttar,	Pancaithland,	Pancaithland,	2 4 0
Hugh Macpherſon,	Pitcox,	Stenton,	2 18 0
Matthew Haldane,	Buxly,	Tranent,	3 12 0
William Knox,	Ravenſheugh,	Whitekirk,	11 10 0

BERWICK-SHIRE.

Angus Macpherſon,	Antonſhill,	Eccles,	23 17 0
John Durdgeon,	Butterdean Mains,	Oldhamſtocks,	30 7 0
James Brodie,	Thornydykes,	Weſtruther,	6 0 0

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

James French,	Millhead,	Kirkmahoe,	2 10 0

ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

Alexander Knight,	Niſbetmill,	Crailing,	1 12 0
Dr Charles Jackſon,	Nichola Townfield,	Kelſo,	2 1 0

ROSS-SHIRE.

Alexander Caſſells,	Morangie;	Tain,	1 13 0

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

John Hodgeſon,	Weſter Wottain,	Wottain,	2 1 0

The Premiums will be paid at this Office to the perſons who bring receipts according to the following form, viz.

"Received by me (*The gainer's name and deſignation to be here inſerted.*) "from Robert Arbuthnot, Secretary to the Truſtees for Manufactures, "the ſum of Sterling of premium, for "ſtones of ſkutched flax, (or pecks of lintſeed) crop 1778, raiſed "on acres of ground in the farm of pariſh of and ſhire "of In witneſs whereof, I have written and ſubſcribed this "receipt, at the day of One thouſand ſeven "hundred and years."

(*The ſubſcription here.*)

N. B. Where the gainers do not write their own receipts, the receipt muſt bear the writer's name, and have two witneſſes.

By order of the Board of Truſtees,

ROBr. ARBUTHNOT, *Secretary.*

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, at Ayr, within the houſe of John Mackenzie vintner there, upon Friday the 4th day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon,

The ESTATE of PINMORE, Ayrſhire,

In Whole, or in ſeparate FARMS, as under, viz.

PINMORE and BALBEG, in the proprietor's own poſſeſſion, meaſuring above 500 acres, the greateſt part arable, meadow, or green paſture, and highly improveable; low valued in their preſent ſtate at - - L. 70 0 0

LAGGANSARRACH, moſtly arable, meadow, or green paſture, containing above 200 acres, let at - 30 0 0
Theſe lie contiguous.

BALBEG, all arable, meadow, or green paſture, containing 82 acres, let at - - - 15 0 0

LAMDUCHTY or LAMNOTHIE, LAGGANGILE, and HEADS of MACLUGSTON, partly arable, meadow, and green paſture, and partly mixed paſture on the high grounds, containing 641 acres, let under value at 68 0 0

MERKLAND, CARWHIN, or MACLUGSTON, all arable, meadow, or green paſture, containing 81 acres, beſides the Third of a Common not meaſured, let at 15 0 0

PINCLUNTE, partly arable, meadow, and green paſture, partly mixed paſture, containing 203 acres, very low let at 22 0 0

PINCLUNTE MILL and Mill Lands, not meaſured, let at 10 0 0

CORSECLAYS and DRUMMORE, incloſed and divided, comprehending above 300 acres good land, moſtly arable or meadow, ſet for graſs only at 86 0 0

CAIRNLIE, meaſuring 630 acres, the low ground of which containing 176 acres are incloſed, and all arable, meadow, or good paſture; the high grounds are good mixed paſture, low let at - - - - 32 10 0

CRONGART and LOCHINGUISS, or KNOCKOLASS, not meaſured, but are ſuppoſed to contain about a thouſand acres, ſet ſo low as - - - 36 0 0

NETHER MILTON of ASSILE, incloſed, and all arable or good paſture, containing 68 acres, very low let at 15 10 0

HOLM or DAM, a ſmall pendicle, and not meaſured, worth about - - - - 2 0 0

Total rent, excluſive of public burdens, L. 422 0 0

The whole extent of the eſtate is near to 4000 acres, and a part of it is incloſed with good ſtone dykes, which are found of peculiar advantage in that country, and a number more may be made upon this eſtate at a very ſmall expence. The lands of Pinmore, Balbeg, and Laggansarrach, and the lands of Corſeclays and Drummore, are capable of great improvement. They contain many hundred acres of arable land, either never plowed, or about twenty years in graſs; and there is lime in the farms, or in the neighbourhood, and fuel to be had at a moderate expence.

Upon the lands of Pinmore there is a good manſion-houſe, conſiſting of eight rooms, beſides, kitchen, garrets, and other conveniencies, with ſuitable offices; alſo, a good kitchen garden of about a Scots acre in extent, planted with a variety of fruit trees; and likewiſe ſome ground incloſed and laid down round the houſe; the whole being fit to accommodate a private family. There is a number of large old trees about the houſe, and upon different farms a quantity of young thriving natural wood; alſo, a Salmon-fiſhing in the river Stenchar, pertinent of the eſtate; all which, if properly attended to, will turn out of value. No place whatever can be better ſituate for fiſhing, ſhooting, and courſing. The river which runs paſt the houſe, affords both ſalmon and trout, and the country around abounds with game of all kinds in the different ſeaſons.

The eſtate holds part of the King and part of the Prince, and affords ſeveral freehold qualifications. The teinds of the whole eſtate are valued, and the title-deeds clear and diſtinct, and are to be ſeen in the hands of Vans Hathorn writer in Edinburgh.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or any part of the lands by private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, will pleaſe apply to the ſaid Vans Hathorn; and the proprietor at Pinmore will ſhow the different farms, with ſurveys and plans thereof.

For COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

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The great eſteem theſe Lozenges have acquired, having induced ſeveral perſons to attempt the ſelling a counterfeit ſort, againſt one of whom, an eminent Chymiſt, a verdict was, on Dec. 9, 1769, obtained in the Court of King's Bench, with conſiderable damages.—The public are requeſted to obſerve, that none are genuine but what have the following inſcription on the lid of the box: "Pectoral Lozenges, prepared by "T. Greenough, chymiſt and apothecary, at No. 7. in Ludgate-ſtreet, "from Balſam of Tolu."

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